

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

FEBRUARY 19.—Maidland, steamer, 103 tons, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie, with 34 bales wool, and 7000 feet cedar. Passengers—**Mabel Annie**, Mr. Woolley, Mr. H. Tosey, Miss M'Leod, Mrs. Woodward, and one in the steerage.

FEBRUARY 19.—John and Charlotte, schooner, 92 tons, Captain Paterson, from Port Albert, 14th instant. Passengers—Mr. King, Mr. Keene, Mr. McLennan, Messrs. C. Palmer, M. Foley, and J. Kelly.

DEPARTURES.

FEBRUARY 19.—Warr, schooner, Captain Birchshaw, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mrs. Birchshaw and child, and Mr. Thomas Assing-ton.

FEBRUARY 19.—Martha and Elizabeth, schooner, Captain Devlin, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Captain Pockley, Mr. Henry Wilson, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Christopher Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, two sons, and four daughters. Mr. Thomas Barrow, and Miss Meeship.

FEBRUARY 19.—Phoebe, schooner, Captain Beaumont, Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. J. H. Asher, T. P. Priest, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. W. Brown.

FEBRUARY 19.—Maidford, schooner, Captain Orr, for Singapore. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Packridge, and Mr. Hallinan.

FEBRUARY 19.—Rose, barque, Capt. Creighton, for the Whaling Grounds.

COASTERS INWARDS.

FEBRUARY 19.—Mary Ann, 12. Cheshire, from the Hawkesbury, with 100 bushels wheat, 200 bushels maize, 110 bushels oats; **May 21**, 32. Stirlitz, from the Paterson, with 600 bushels wheat, 550 bushels maize, 60 bushels barley, etc.; **Dove**, 15. Hart, from Brisbane Water, with 45 bushels shells; **Rosedale**, 12. Bragg, from Morpeth, with 500 bushels wheat.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

FEBRUARY 19.—Petersen, schooner, 45. **Petrick**, for the Hunter, in ballast. **Dove**, 13. **Hawke**, for Sydney, in ballast; **Cosset**, 34. **Thresher**, for the William River, with sundries; **Mary**, 14. **Wale**, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast.

CLEARANCES.

FEBRUARY 19.—Edward, schooner, Captain Truscott, for Boyd Town, Twofold Bay. Passengers—Mr. John Helmickin, Mr. J. Aspin, and others in the steerage.

FEBRUARY 19.—Cleopatra, schooner, Captain Howitt, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Miss Wright, Mr. J. C. Bidwell, Miss Reilly, Mr. John Barnett, and Master James Simons.

EXPORTS.

FEBRUARY 19.—Coquette, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Rogers, for Auckland; 50 bags flour, 2 miles currants, 50 half-bags flour, 60 kegs mutton, 100 cheeses, 107 cases wine, 9 cases sherry, 20 hams, 5 cases vinegar, 3 trunks slope, 3 cases glass, 6 cases slope, 7 cases ale, 10 cases pickles, 10 cases fruits, 2 packages tea, 2 cases pipes, 3000 feet timber, 1 case cigar, 23 kegs and 104 half-kegs tobacco, 7 horseheads wine, 1 case slope, Isaac Simmonds; 7 cases brandy, 1 keg tobacco, G. E. Lingard; 1 case 2 boxes prints, 1 package tea, 1 package pickles, 3 boxes坡, 3 bundles sieves, 1 case Epstein, 12 boxes cotton, 1 keg oil, 1 package pickles, 3 boxes坡, 3 crockery, 1 case drugs, 1 case 2 bundles ironmongery, 4 cases cement, 2 bundles bedsteads, 1 case hardware, 1 grindstone, J. C. Bidwell; 1 case apparel, R. Towne; 5 boxes soap, 1 case globes, 2 cases medicines, 1 bag blankets, Miss Wright.

The John and Charlotte has brought 144 bales wool, and 15 tons bark from Port Albert. The schooner Cleopatra, from Sydney the 23rd January, arrived there after a passage of ten days, and was loading for Sydney. The schooner Agostine, was also taking in wool for this place. The Mariner left Port Albert for Melbourne on the 14th instant.

DIARY.

REVENGANDA FOR THIS DAY

	SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
February.	... 34..	50..	42	50..	7.13..	7.42	
Total Moon, February 22, at 50 min. part 4, P.M.	333..	424..	366				
Total ...	367..	474..	408				

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1845.

"Sworn to no master, of no court am I."

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN SYDNEY

Mr. Miles, the Chief Commissioner of Police, took charge on the 1st of September, 1841. The Returns (five in number) submitted by him to the Select Committee on the security of life and property, and printed in the appendix to their Report, embrace the whole of the years 1841 to 1843, and the first five months of the year 1844. For the reason stated in our former article, Return No. 1 is confined to the first five months of each of the four years. This paper we have already examined. Nos. 2 to 4 give the number of "Free Persons taken into custody by the Sydney Police" in each month, specifying the crimes under twenty-six heads, and also the number of persons discharged by the Magistrates, of those convicted or held to bail, and of those committed for trial.

As the Return for the year 1844 extends over five months only, its results cannot be compared with those of the three whole years preceding, unless by way of estimate.

We must again remind the reader, that these tables include neither offences committed by convicts, nor summons cases.

The total numbers of persons taken into custody during the three complete years, were as follows:—

Males Females Total
Year 1841 ... 8,964... 2,345... 11,309
1842 ... 5,378... 1,815... 7,193
1843 ... 4,325... 1,556... 5,881

Total in 3 years 18,667... 5,716... 24,383

The proportion of females to males in this summary is 1 to 3.26; the proportion in the population, at the last census, was 1 to 1.34. The decrease of 1843 upon the apprehensions in 1841, was, males 51 per cent.; females, 33 per cent. The total decrease in the two years was less than 5.28, or nearly 50 per cent.

Of the persons so apprehended, the numbers discharged by the magistrates were:—

Males Females Total
Year 1841 ... 1277... 390... 1667
1842 ... 1215... 398... 1613
1843 ... 1036... 388... 1424

Total in 3 years 3528... 1176... 4704

The proportion of the numbers discharged to the numbers taken into custody, in the whole three years, was—males 1 to 5.2; females, 1 to 4.9. The proportion of the total discharges to the total apprehensions in each year was:—

In 1841..... 1 to 6.8
1842..... 1 to 4.5
1843..... 1 to 4.1

From this decreasing proportion of apprehensions to discharges, it would appear that the police had become more careful for the liberty of the subject, in not taking persons into custody without sufficient grounds.

The numbers of discharged were:—

	1841.	1842.	1843.
Convicted or held to bail	9275	5106	4049
Committed for trial	367	474	408
Total dealt with	9612	5580	4457

The cases dealt with in 1842 were less than those of 1841 by 4062, or 42 per cent.; those of 1843 were less than those of 1842 by 1123, or 20 per cent., and less than those of 1841 by 5185, or 53 per cent.

These aggregates do certainly show a very large decrease in the sum total of crime; but we cannot arrive at a safe conclusion on this important question in the moral and social character of our city population, unless we classify the offences dealt with. For this purpose, we need not follow the minute classification of the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, but may generalise the offences under four divisions—those against the person; those against property; drunkenness; and miscellaneous. And first as to the cases of conviction or bail before the Magistrates. In this class we include as offences against the person, common assaults, assaults on the police, exposure, and threatening language; as offences against property, burglary, robbery, thefts and larcenies, receiving stolen property, fraud, wilful damage, coining or uttering, embezzlement, and forgery; and as miscellaneous, runaway or idle apprentices, breach of hired servants' Act, disorderly prostitutes, disorderly characters, rogues and vagabonds, gamblers, furious and negligent driving, and prevarication. These were, then, as follow:—

Convicted or held to bail by the Magistrates.

	1841.	1842.	1843.
Offences against the person	881..	462..	482
Offences against property	48..	35..	58
Drunkenness	7,359..	3,858..	2,970
Miscellaneous	987..	751..	539
Total ...	9,275..	5,106..	4,049

It thus appears that in this class of cases offences against the person had diminished in the two years by 399, or 45 per cent.; drunkenness by 4,389 cases, or 59 per cent.; miscellaneous offences by 448, or 45 per cent.; whilst offences against property had increased by 10, or nearly 21 per cent., in two years.

We now proceed to the second class of cases dealt with—those committed for trial before the Supreme Court or Court of Quarter Sessions. These comprise only the two main divisions of crime—offences against the person, and offences against property; the former including murder, rape, sodomy, and assaults; and the latter, burglary, robbery, horse and cattle stealing, thefts and larcenies, embezzlements, receiving stolen property, fraud, wilful damage, coining or uttering, and forgery.

Committed for Trial.

	1841.	1842.	1843.
Offences against the person	34..	50..	42
Offences against property	333..	424..	366
Total ...	367..	474..	408

It thus appears that in this class of cases the number of the defendants' witnesses to be substantially correct, it was clearly to be inferred from the time at which the offence appeared to have been committed, that in the other circumstances attendant upon the case, that in the single particular of the then defendant's name there must have been an error; for it could not be doubted that the remarks then made had reference to a case at that moment pending, and the case of Lazarus Hart against Joel Asher was the only one answering that description. Besides this, there was a reference to a certain Hart, and it was only in the case of Hart v. Asher that any such plea was filed; for that of the Harts against Smith this mode of pleading was erroneously referred to with reference, not to Lazarus, but to Asher Hart, who it would be remembered, was stated to have been applied to upon this subject. The learned gentleman also commented on the case of the two Harts, as being a case of the same name, and that George Oakes, the committee of the said lunatic's real estate had passed their accounts before me on the 15th day of April, 1843, from the 1st day of October, 1841, up to the 1st day of October, 1842; and that the said Hart v. Asher, was the only case of the two Harts against Joel Asher, and it was only in the case of Hart v. Asher that any such plea was filed; for that of the Harts against Smith this mode of pleading was erroneously referred to with reference, not to Lazarus, but to Asher Hart, who it would be remembered, was stated to have been applied to upon this subject. 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ENGLISH EXTRACT.

RESULTS OF THE NEW RAILWAY SCHEMES.

Politics, for the moment, are merged in the great commercial movement which is now going on around us with a rapidity and an extension unexampled since the year 1825, or the still more memorable period of the South Sea bubble. It is to the gigantic extension of the railway system and its promising field for investment that men's minds are now turned. Every capitalist is inflamed with visions of unprecedented profits. The Government are understood to have before them plans for additional railroads amounting to more miles than now exist in the country, and absorbing a capital quite equal to that which has been already expended. These schemes embrace only those of the present year; what number future sessions of Parliament will have to deal with it is impossible to conjecture, but the demand is by no means filled up. Every district of the country must eventually be furnished with the same advantage as its neighbour, or be left in the rear in the race of improvement.

The mania has not failed to alarm the apprehension of sundry observers of passing events, among whom we have to note certain friends of the existing lines, who, under the guise of a regard for the public interests, hide their wish to cripple their antagonists. They strongly recommend the government to sanction only the direct leading lines or great arteries of communication, and to leave until another year the minor and less important branches. The reason assigned is, that the investment of an enormous mass of the national capital within a given period will occasion inconvenience in the money market, and probably bring on some great convulsion.

The alarming results which a fertile imagination pictures to itself from these causes may be analysed into a drain of bullion, an adverse turn of the foreign exchanges, a want of capital for manufacture and commerce, and a most inadequate interest for the money sunk. A review of the present state of the country does not seem to warrant any such inferences. On the contrary, the present abundance of money, the unwonted commercial activity, the bountiful harvest—making all the prime elements of production cheap and plentiful—a sufficient revenue, the funds at par, and peace at home and abroad, give us every reason to prognosticate a continuance of railroad speculation. Indeed, nothing but some unforeseen accident, affecting the money market in an unfavourable manner, could check the present rush of capital into investments so profitable as railroads. The country labours under a plethora of capital. There is more money than can find an effective employment in the existing outlets of trade. Are we then to risk it in hazardous foreign loans or investments, which a war might shake to pieces to-morrow? Surely it is better to employ it in domestic securities, such as railroads, which will return a certain average of four or five per cent. at present, with an unlimited prospect for the future. This operation, by removing out of the field of competition a large amount of capital, gives relief to the remainder, and, as a natural consequence, increases its profits. Indirectly, too, the investment tends to raise the value of every other species of property so obviously, that every county in the kingdom would eventually have its railroad in self-defence. Peculiar facilities of shipment and transport would, of course, cheapen the commodities of a district, and enable it to undersell its rivals. There is not an interest in England that will not, ere long, find itself in this predicament. Necessity will compel them to follow the general example, and we may confidently predict that there is not a town or county that will submit to have an embargo laid upon its resources, even for one year, to gratify the whims of a political economist, or to remove the alarm of existing railroad companies.

We must not imagine that the gradual absorption of the different instalments required in a domestic labour will operate in the same manner as if they had been payments of bullion made to a foreign country for a supply of corn; in that instance a pressure would undoubtedly be felt in the money-market, and the banking institutions of the country would be placed in jeopardy for want of bullion. In the present instance nothing of the kind can take place. The payments being internal, would require no export of the precious metals, and the foreign exchanges would remain as they are, unaffected by any adverse balance of trade. We could anticipate no embarrassment even if fifty millions were invested in one year instead of being spread over four or five, as will be the case. We have a practical proof before us in the history of the present railways, the cost of which did not certainly amount to a less sum. No derangement of the money-market took place, neither did any occur when an equal amount of British capital was lent to foreign countries. We defy any person to show that commerce suffered from the want of an adequate supply of capital during the same time. We have no reason, then, to dread any evil results from the present schemes. Instead of embarrassing the country, we think that the removal of so great an amount of capital from the field of competition, at a fair rate of interest, will greatly relieve all classes. Capital increases so fast, that we ought to hail with pleasure every legitimate opening for its useful employment. The stock-brokers and money-lenders, who are generally supposed to be pretty sharp-sighted in these matters, evince no alarm at the prospect of a demand for money; and we may, therefore, presume that the Government are safe in sanctioning the lines. All that they have to do is to take care that the schemes promise to be profitable, and that the district holds out hope of sufficient traffic; they may safely leave to the public the mode of procuring the means. Nothing, in fact, can affect the security of the railways as a profitable investment, except some invention that shall supersede them. On the whole, we trust the Government will not be deterred from sanctioning all the promising new lines for fear of embarrassing the money-market, or of interfering with the monopoly of the old lines.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

(From the Colonial Gazette.)

The *Herald*, having been judiciously silenced by the Colonial Office on the West India question, has taken to defend the Office's swindling of the South Australian colonists. It will not be difficult to show the expediency of silencing it on this head also.

There is a radical error which pervades the whole of the *Herald's* remarks on this question; it is contained in the following sentence:—"The founders, however, were unable to keep their engagement," (namely, that the colony should be a self-supporting colony), "and so released the Colonial Office from its pledge." That pledge was, that the land fund should be exclusively devoted to emigration. Indeed released!

There is here a *double fallacy*. The inability of the founders to keep their engagement was not the consequence of any act or deed of their own, or of those in their employment, or under their control. It was occasioned solely by the measures adopted by a nominee of the Colonial Office itself, over whose proceedings the founders of the colony had not a shadow of control. It is not necessary at present to examine what may be said for or against the conduct of that nominee; suffice it that he was independent of the founders. It is *too bad* that the Colonial Office should first commit a mistake (assuming it to be a mistake) in the person of its nominee, and then take advantage of its own blunder, as releasing it from a solemn, acknowledged obligation, as is pleaded in the columns of its weak but willing advocate. This must not be.

But there is another more important difficulty in this reasoning. The pledge by Government, nay, by the Imperial Parliament, that the land fund should be devoted exclusively to emigration, was not given to the founders of the colony, but to an entirely different party, namely, to the *purchasers of land*. They paid the money on that express condition; and thought that, as they had the guarantee of an Act of Parliament for the faithful appropriation of their money to that specific purpose (on which the value of their purchases depended), they were secure. Their money was taken—the condition has not been fulfilled. This is the act, which the *Herald* has taken upon itself to defend. The purchasers of land never gave their consent to the appropriation of their money to any purpose but that of emigration. In fact, they were never consulted. The matter has been managed, from beginning to end, by other parties, irrespective of them altogether, that is, irrespective of the parties who *paid the money*. And now, forthsooth, the party who received the money, and who misappropriated the money, on being called on to refund the cash, and fulfil the condition on which it was paid, turn round and say, "Here is a release."

Pray, is it signed?

The *Herald* is not content with defending the conduct of the Colonial Office generally, as respects South Australia; he claims especial gratitude, as due to Lord Stanley, for his varied and valuable services. "It was owing" (it is alleged) "principally to Lord Stanley's exertions that the disasters of 1840 were provided for by Parliament." We are well aware that Lord Stanley was a member of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on South Australia, in 1841, and that he was very exemplary in his attendance on the meetings of the Committee, and took a great interest in the investigation then made; and for his exertions on that important occasion the friends of the colony are, we believe, duly grateful; but we are persuaded they unanimously consider that the chief obligation he then conferred upon us was, that he concurred in, and gave the weight of his name to, the 19th resolution of that Committee, which is in these words:—

"That many persons have purchased land in South Australia on the faith of a guarantee, given by the Act of the 4th and 5th William IV., cap. 95, that the purchase-money so paid should be expended in giving a value to such land by the importation of labour; that a sum of £56,746 14s. 8d. was in consequence advanced from the emigration fund, and has not yet been repaid; that it is expedient that provision should be made by Parliament for the advance to the emigration fund of this sum of £56,000; and that the said sum, when so advanced, should be applied to the purpose of conveying emigrants to South Australia."

That sum has not yet been repaid. The total amount which has been withdrawn (without the consent of the land purchasers), from the emigration fund is upwards of £87,000; and the head and front of Lord Stanley's offending is, that, now that he is Colonial Minister, he will not in accuracy with that resolution concurred in by him when in opposition.

JAMAICA.

(From the *Jamaica Times*, Dec. 26.)

Since our last communication the weather has continued tolerably seasonable. Kingston and its neighbourhood were on Sunday, the 15th instant, visited by a very severe thunderstorm, attended by a heavy fall of rain. It does not appear, however, that any serious accidents have resulted from the effects of the electric fluid, though it struck the parish-house and some other places. We regret to state that fever, of a stubborn nature, prevails in Kingston, though there has not been as much mortality arising therefrom as the number of cases would warrant us to expect. The island, generally speaking, we are happy to say, is nevertheless healthy; as are likewise the army and naval departments. The elections are proceeding quietly; but there has been a very great reluctance shown by the proprietors to offer themselves as candidates. Many members have consequently been chosen from this city; whilst we are sorry to say, that in some few instances the old and respectable have been put aside to make room for "mere men of straw"—parties possessed of neither property nor ability. This has certainly arisen from the creation of small freeholds, and for which the former landholders have themselves alone to blame. In such cases, of course, the parishes are virtually left unrepresented. These changes, however, will not have so great an effect now as they would have had formerly, and if the acts

of these mis-called representatives should prove extravagant, and run counter to the constitution, every thinking man knows that there is an efficacious remedy at hand to put such proceedings at rest for ever. Lord Stanley's general reply to the memorials remonstrating against the reduction of the duty on foreign-grown sugar and coffee, is taken as a very courteous, though undefinable, promissory document—in perusing it we find ourselves without any sort of explanation as to the reason for taking the original step, and in exactly the same position as when we transmitted the remonstrances; unless we may refer to this circumstance, as an exception—that His Lordship having reduced the duties on foreign-grown produce implies that he could not further distress the revenue by any reduction on colonial; a parity of reasoning which we neither admire nor admit—we West Indians think that, if there were any reduction at all, we should have participated in it. The loss of £50,000 is the all-engrossing topic of the day. The parties who appear to be throwing difficulties in the way of its negotiation do not, as yet, seem to us to be much interested in the soil; and therefore feel very averse to contribute ever so little indirectly to a project which the majority of the inhabitants think is likely to conduct considerably to the future prosperity of the colony. In our paper of Saturday last we have pointed out the inadequacy of the stamp duties to provide for the payment of the annual interest of the loan, and its still greater insufficiency to do so in future years. What ought then to be done? The imports must not be made subservient to the purpose; but the exports may, as likewise may the domestic consumption of island produce. Why, admitting that internal taxation must be the source, whence is to be derived the means of meeting the interest as it shall become due? Are we to dash widely and heedlessly into the imposition of additional taxation? Are we to allow the present state of affairs to remain stationary, as our legislators have hitherto done, without the slightest alteration? We may do so; but if we do, we shall be hurrying ourselves along the high road to inevitable ruin, instead of strutting, might and main, to retrace the steps we have already taken upon it. Abolition made an effectual change in all materials of society; and, whilst it had an adverse effect upon the paymasters of the island, their old servants have had their old salaries continued them up to this day; whilst new servants were engaged at incomes calculated, if we may judge from their extreme profusion, by the same rule or scale that the former fixed. Retrenchment must, therefore, be the order of the day, and that, too, as the first business of the Assembly; that is the true beginning, without which we shall never retrace ourselves nor pay what we propose to borrow; and we allude to the necessity in this place, and on this occasion, so that the proprietors at home may impress the subject upon their representatives in this island. It is with great pleasure that we have it in our power to bear testimony to the continued indefatigable zeal of the Lord Bishop and the clergy, and happy are we to inform our transatlantic brethren that religion and education are being most industriously encouraged, not only by the Church establishment, but by those religious who differ from it in name and form, but not in principle, the Wesleyans! The venerable Archdeacon Pope has had a meeting convened at Kingston, to establish a branch to the Jamaica General Diocesan Society, which we do not only hope, but are persuaded, will meet with general approbation and support. Mr. Lyndon H. Evelyn has obtained the prize from the Royal Agricultural Society for the best essay on the subject of "Industrial Schools." The Jamaica Bank has pronounced a dividend of 3 per cent. on the quarter ended the 30th of June last; and the Planters' Bank a dividend of 5 per cent. for the same period; a very considerable difference, but which is in some measure to be attributed, as it is publicly alleged, to the circumstance of a large sum of money having been stolen from the former establishment. Be that as it may, more confidence will be reposed in an establishment that freely publishes a true state of its affairs than in those like the United States, which proclaim not only false dividends, but false accounts of treasure and available assets over their debts and responsibilities. As our new Legislature is about to meet (we hope it may be indeed), perhaps no better opportunity can be afforded us, anteriorly thereto, than this, to offer more usual observations upon that important subject—finance, namely, money, which therefore brings us to the question of interest given and received by us, which we contend ought to be altered. Thus stood our interest account for 1843, viz.:—On British loan of £200,000, at 4 per cent., £8,000; on Jamaican loan of £200,000, at 6 per cent., £12,000; on public charities, £4,600; on other deposits at 5 and 6 per cent., £1,500, total, £26,160. For funded money in England you obtain 3 per cent.; and such was the latter condition of her monetary affairs, that even on the first notice of this reduced change that Parliament intended to make, the Consols, notwithstanding, stood as high as 98. Yet we cry out "poverty," and give a regular interest of 6 per cent.; and continue to give upon former deposits, which we are not in good faith bound to continue, 8 and 10 per cent. If a country can prosper under such a system of finance, it can only do so under the auspices and by the assistance of Mercury and St. Nicholas. The ridicule we cast is less true than the facts we relate; and let those who are concerned therein look narrowly into our statements. At the dissolution of the late House of Assembly, writs, we mean writs of *caption ad satisfacendum*, had been issued against honorable members; but the execution of them has been resisted on the plea that an ex-member should have the privilege of being a freeman (although all the negroes and other persons are so only as long as they pay their honest debts) for forty days after the Queen had desired them to go to their employers and give an account of their stewardship, and if all should turn out right, to allow them to resume their places. The case is gone before the Judges. Great speculations are on the *tapis* in respect to the office of Speaker. Captain Darling and Alexander Barclay, Esq., have both been named; as well as the late Speaker, Mr. Dallas. As

for our own part, we think it would be far preferable that a barrister, who would then be competent to read and correct the bills passed the House, should hold the office—Messrs. Moncrieffe, Farquharson, and Mackeson, are each eligible for the office. We here publish the state of the election, that is to say, the names of those who were the representatives in the late Legislature, and those who have been returned as representatives in the new, without comment. We shall, however, give their qualities and qualifications at the close of the elections:—Parish of St. Catherine's (1), Russell, March (elected); Sanguineti, old members. Parish of Kingston (2), Jordon, Lawrence (elected); Orrett, old members. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, (3), Lowndes, Ewart, old members; Dr. Palmer, G. Gordon, new members. Port Royal (1), Hyslop, Dallas, (elected); Taylor, old members. St. Andrew's, Jos. Gordon, Osborn (elected), old members. Parish of Clarendon, Coleman, Thompson (elected), old members. Parish of St. Elizabeth (2), Farquharson, R. W. Smith (elected), old members. Parish of Portland (2), Clachar, Hinckelwood, old members; Johnston, Anderson, new members. Parish of St. Mary (2), Hart, A. R. Scott, old members; Hart, Clemeton, new members. Parish of St. George (2), Powles, Grossett, old members; Powles, J. Luton, new members. Parish of St. James (3), J. Smith, Moncrieffe, old members.

have decidedly the worst of it, even although, like Lord Brougham with the French Institute, he should inscribe himself *Avocat et homme des lettres*.

GUADALOUPE.—We have already (says the *Martinique Courier* of the 17th May) made known to our readers that the steam-sugar manufactory established at Port Louis (Guadalupe) by Messrs. Songues, Montalegre, Pouzol, brothers and sisters, had commenced operations. *L'Amir* (Guadalupe journal) of the 1st May, which contained this, to the colonies, interesting intelligence, enables us this day to follow up the subject with the following details which we find in its number of the 8th:—"We will commence, for the present, by submitting the contents of a letter, dated the 1st of May, which has been addressed to us by Mr. Songues of Port Louis, in reply to certain questions which we had proposed to him. 'We entered the crop,' says Mr. Songues, 'about twelve days ago, but the feeling in the dark, from the newness of the machinery to those employed, as well as stoppages, &c., which, according to competent authorities, are the inevitable results of the setting to work of these kinds of establishments, even in Europe, where everything is so favourable to success—all this, I say, has occasioned us considerable loss of time, and tended to distract that attention which we might have bestowed on the minute investigations of the important questions you propose in your letter. In addition to these drawbacks, we have had a continual fall of rain, which renders the work difficult, and prevents overrunning other bagasse than that which comes from the mill. For the first day, the cylinders of the mill, being so smooth and slippery, it was with the greatest difficulty in the world that they could get to the cane. At present, however, this inconvenience does not exist; the canes go through with the greatest facility, and we can guarantee the grinding of as much cane as will suffice to produce two hogsheads sugar per hour. On starting, in order to facilitate the introduction of the canes, we decided on widening the interval of the rollers, and consequently the pressure we could obtain would be 70 per cent.; that is, that 100 kilogrammes of cane plants and first and second ratoons will produce 20 kilogrammes of sugar or liquor, and 30 kilogrammes of bagasse. If this mean can be settled, our manufacturer has good chance of success. I could not wish for better with the canes we grind, some of which are very old. I could not for the present fix on the proportion of sugar obtained, as we have not altogether stopped. The boilers are still full, and the front of the mill is furnished with canes. Besides, we could not take as a criterion this first essay, surrounded as it has been by difficulties. We have not failed in a single strike, although the first ones were in no wise attended to with care, and although the novelty of the machinery, and often freight, deprived us entirely, at the start, of the services of the negro boiler and skimmers. The sugar was not very fine, but is passable. Since then the calms have been re-established, regularity and good order have gradually been brought on, and our produce is of a very good quality, as it has been admitted by all who have seen it. It is a great deal to have done so well, with so little means of success. As soon as we shall have some of which are very old. I could not for the present fix on the proportion of sugar obtained, as we have not altogether stopped. The boilers are still full, and the front of the mill is furnished with canes. Besides, we could not take as a criterion this first essay, surrounded as it has been by difficulties. 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